

IN THE UTAH COURT OF APPEALS

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State of Utah, in the interest)	MEMORANDUM DECISION
of H.V. and G.V., persons)	(Not For Official Publication)
under eighteen years of age.)	
_____)	Case No. 20060619-CA
)	
K.V.,)	F I L E D
)	(September 8, 2006)
Appellant,)	
)	2006 UT App 371
v.)	
)	
State of Utah,)	
)	
Appellee.)	

Second District Juvenile, Ogden Department, 455413
The Honorable L. Kent Bachman

Attorneys: Randall W. Richards and Sharon Sipes, Ogden,
for Appellant
Mark L. Shurtleff and John M. Peterson, Salt Lake
City, for Appellee
Martha Pierce and Laina Arras, Salt Lake City,
Guardians Ad Litem

Before Judges Bench, Billings, and Thorne.

PER CURIAM:

K.V. (Mother) appeals the juvenile court's termination of her parental rights in H.V. and G.V. We affirm.

Mother asserts that the juvenile court abused its discretion when it found that termination was in the best interests of H.V. and G.V. If there are sufficient grounds to terminate parental rights, "the court must [then] find that the best interests and welfare of the child are served by terminating the parents' parental rights." In re R.A.J., 1999 UT App 329, ¶7, 991 P.2d 1118; see also Utah Code Ann. § 78-3a-406(3) (Supp. 2006) ("If a parent is found . . . to be unfit or incompetent based upon any of the grounds for termination described in this part, the court shall then consider the welfare and best interest of the child of

paramount importance in determining whether termination of parental rights shall be ordered.").

Because of the fact-intensive nature of parental termination cases, this court "will reverse the decision of the [juvenile] judge on matters of fact only when the evidence clearly preponderates against the findings . . . or [when] the court has abused its discretion." In re R.A.J., 1999 UT App 329 at ¶13 (quotations and citation omitted). Further, "we grant the juvenile court a measure of discretion when applying the law to a specific fact scenario." In re L.M., 2001 UT App 314, ¶12, 37 P.3d 1188.

The juvenile court set forth numerous findings regarding the neglect experienced by both children while in Mother's care and custody, as well as Mother's inability to provide a stable environment for the children. The juvenile court then set forth numerous findings regarding the care, nurture, and development the children enjoyed in their respective foster homes. The juvenile court determined that, given these findings, it was in the children's best interests to terminate Mother's parental rights. These findings are supported by the evidence presented at trial.

In addition, Mother appears to argue that there was insufficient evidence to support the juvenile court's determination that she was unfit as a parent or that there was a failure of parental adjustment. However, the juvenile court found multiple grounds for termination under Utah Code section 78-3a-407, including neglect or abuse, failure to remedy the circumstances leading to the children's out-of-home placement, and token efforts. See Utah Code Ann. § 78-3a-407(1)(b), (d), (f) (Supp. 2006). Pursuant to section 78-3a-407, the finding of any single ground is sufficient to warrant termination of parental rights. See id. § 78-3a-407(1). Mother does not challenge these other grounds for termination, and thus, termination is warranted.

Accordingly, we affirm.

Russell W. Bench,
Presiding Judge

Judith M. Billings, Judge

William A. Thorne Jr., Judge